Husband: **HENRY HOWLAND**

Born:	1604	Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire, England
Married:	c1631	Duxbury, Plymouth Colony
Died:	17 March 1670	Duxbury, Plymouth Colony
Buried:		
Father:	HOWLAND	
Mother:		

Wife: **MARY NEWLAND**

Born:	1603	Huntingdonshire, England
Died:	16 June 1674	Duxbury, Plymouth Colony
Buried:		
Father:	WILLIAM HENRY NEWLAND, JUNIOR (1577/80 – 23 February 1673)	
Mother:	AGNES GREENWAY	

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) ABIGAIL HOWLAND	1632	Plymouth, Plymouth Colony
2) MARY HOWLAND	1633	Duxbury, Plymouth Colony
3) ZOETH HOWLAND	1635	Plymouth, Plymouth Colony
4) SAMUEL HOWLAND	1638	Duxbury, Plymouth Colony
5) JOHN HOWLAND	1641	Duxbury, Plymouth Colony
6) SARAH HOWLAND	1645	Duxbury, Plymouth Colony
7) **ELIZABETH HOWLAND**	1646	Duxbury, Plymouth Colony
8) JOSEPH HOWLAND	1650	Duxbury, Plymouth Colony

The parents of HENRY are usually said to be the same as the parents of JOHN HOWLAND who sailed on the Mayflower and many have repeated this as if it were fact, but that is not the case. For instance, see The Howlands in America by WILLIAM HOWLAND (1939) and A Brief Genealogical and Biographical Record of Charles Roscoe Howland by CHARLES himself (c1945). There are plausible arguments for both sides but no one has discussed these arguments thoroughly, at least no one with the level of comprehension required to make an authoritative determination of the facts. Since the earliest found source implies that it is common knowledge that HENRY and his brother ARTHUR are not related to JOHN HOWLAND of Plymouth and no successful refutation of that statement has come to light, that's the position taken in this sketch.[1] Many of the local histories such as the History of Duxbury and the History of Marshfield from the 1870 to 1910 period while restating the alleged connection of the three men, they do not substantiate it or voice their agreement or disagreement. At least one earlier history specifically denies the relationship and treats the subject as if that was common knowledge. On the other side there allegedly is a Will of HUMPHREY HOWLAND of England in which he makes a bequest to three brothers ARTHUR, JOHN, and HENRY HOWLAND in New England, that bequest being if they collect on a debt owed to him by a New Englander, they can keep it. I have not seen, nor has anyone who believes the Will exists as stated, the actual Will and as has been seen with other lines, it is not uncommon to find people altered the names in their version of a Will so it supports

their belief and then to have them publish the lie in a book and the book to become a major source for others and no one do the required research, or be ignored if they do it.

That his wife was MARY NEWLAND was proven by WILLIAM M. EVERY, the genealogist for a trust created by a descendant of GIDEON HOWLAND, a 2nd-great-grandson of HENRY and MARY'S through their son ZOETH. *The SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND Trust* was created for MRS. HETTY H. R. GREEN and is the subject of the 1919 book The Howland Heirs.[2] The WILLIAM NEWLAND who lived in Sandwich was her brother who came from Lynn, England or Massachusetts.

Eliminating the unlikely children on the sites consulted, such as 4 of 5 sons being named JOHN, and the impossible ones, such as the two born in 1624, 8 years before HENRY and MARY are thought to have married, plus adding those named in their Wills but not included on those sites leaves the 8 named above.[3]

HENRY HOWLAND was apprenticed to his brother HUMPHREY HOWLAND, a draper in London. It remains to be determined if this concerns the subject herein discussed or not. The Worshipful Company of Drapers was a guild for wool and cloth merchants founded in the 14th century; today it operates as a charitable, ceremonial and educational institution. Company records show that HENRY entered his apprenticeship to HUMPHREY in London on 1 December 1623 but there is no record of him fulfilling his contract.[4] It may not have been noted or he may have left, with HUMPHREY'S consent, for Plymouth Colony before the term expired. The move could have been at HUMPHREY'S request to act as his agent in New England as his Will showed that he had business dealing there.

HENRY first appeared in records of Plymouth Colony in 1632 where he was on the list of freemen in the village of Plymouth by 1 January 1633.[5] Being an active member of the state church was a prerequisite for nomination to be a freeman for more than 4 decades; being a freeman was required to vote. After 1664 this prerequisite was less diligently enforced and this obstacle to voting was officially removed in 1686. But only officially removed, not actually removed. Prospective members still had to submit a letter of good moral character and, to prevent the possibility of being fooled by a fake, a candidate's letter had to come from … you guessed it … the local minister. And this prerequisite was never removed.[6] He appears in a colony-wide list of Freemen on 7 March 1637. He appears on the list of freemen in Duxbury in 1638, 1646,[7] and 1659; notably his name was entered on the 1658 list but struck off.

On 8 April 1633 the Court noted that HENRY HOWLAND had purchased from JOHN DONE *the right, title, & claime* to the service of WALTER HARRIS who had been indentured for 5 years to MR. JOHN ATWOOD of London and under the command of DONE. HENRY agreed to pay £14 in 3 payments of merchantable commodities, *as corne or swine*, the first to be paid now, the second in November and the third in November 1634. He was assessed to pay taxes in Plymouth at least twice: 9 shillings on 25 March 1633 and 18 shillings on 27 March 1634. He stayed in Plymouth village a few years before moving a few miles north to Duxbury in 1635.

In some records a HENRY and *GOODWIFE* HOWLAND of Duxbury are mentioned, as on 1 March 1659 when they were fined 10*s* for absenting themselves from public worship. As MARY was still alive, it is not clear if this was a different HENRY HOWLAND or if GOODWIFE was a generic

nickname used for any wife. ZOETH HOWLAND and his wife, also from Duxbury and ARTHUR HOWLAND and wife from Marshfield were fined the same.[8]

PUBLIC SERVICE

He and EDWARD WINSLOW were appointed to *view the hey ground* in 1637 from the *river beyond PHILLIP DELANOY to the South River* on 20 March 1637.

In 1634 rules for a militia were enacted: all members must be freemen; all members must provide a sword, musket, rest, and bandoleer or be fined 6s; each soldier to be assessed 6s every 6 months; 16 to 60 years old was the accepted age range &c. A soldier's pay was 18s per month plus food and whatever they managed to pillage. Duxbury had 80 men eligible on a list drawn up in August 1643 on which the name HENRY HOWLAND appears.[9] On 7 June 1637 *MR. HOWLAND* and JONATHON BREWSTER were appointed to help *assesse men towards the charges of the souldiers that are to be sent forth for the ayde of the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut* from the town of *Ducksborrow,* thankfully just after the Mystic Massacre, when just 14 of over 500 women, children, and men were either burned alive or cut down as they tried to escape the flames during the war with the Pequots. They plus 2 men from Plymouth and 2 from Scituate met and informed the Court on that same date it would cost £200 to set forth the soldiers which the Court assessed as £100 for Plymouth and £50 each for Duxbury and Scituate.[10]

Appointed Constable of Duxbury on 5 January 1636 and Surveyor of the Highways for Duxbury on 3 June 1656 and 3 June 1668.[11]

HENRY served on trial juries over a dozen times: once each year in 1636, 1637, 1638, 1646, 1650, 1651, and 1652 and twice each year in 1639, 1649, and 1656; he was on the Grand Jury in 1645, 1653, and 1660 after having refused in 1657. The 1638 trial was on 2 January; they deliberated on the case of EDWARD SHAW, charged with *the felonious takeing* of 15 shillings from WILLIAM CORVANNELL and returned a guilty verdict and SHAW was *severely whipt and burnt in the shoulder wth a hot iron*.[12]

The Court ordered that 6 men from Plymouth and 6 men from Duxbury be selected to find and confirm a convenient road from Jones River to the Massachusetts Path. Henry was one of the chosen from Duxbury and he signed the statement turned in to the Court on 10 June 1650.[13]

The lower path to Green Harbor in Duxbury was described in 1637; it gives the general location of his property. That path began at

> *...[CHRISTOPHER] WADSWORTH'S, through [FRANCIS] SPRAGUE'S and [WILLIAM] BASSET'S orchards, thence through JOHN WASHBURN'S land to WM. PALMER'S gate, thence through PETER BROWN'S land to the westward of HENRY HOWLAND'S house, thence through a marsh to MR. JOHN ALDEN'S, thence through a valley by the corner of PHILIP DELANOY'S farm to EDWARD BUMPASSE'S, and thence by ROWLAND LEYHORNE'S house to Greens harbor*.

Plymouth Colony Records remark on the same path: *the way still to pass by HENRY HOWLANDS house leaveing it on the east side so keeping the old way through the marsh;* as well as a second *upper path to be allowed as marked from Mr. HOWLANDS*. Since this second path appears in the same paragraph as the first one and it is mentioned relative to that one, it concerns a path in Duxbury and HENRY HOWLAND is the only person with that surname living in Duxbury at that time.

. On 4 December 1638 HENRY HOWLAND, a yeoman of *Duxborrow* was *released* from owing *xx*^{li}; (20 *li*bra, £20), no additional information can be gleaned from the reprinted record about this debt. For reasons not stated, Henry was said to be in debt to the Court in the sum of £10 on 4 May 1651.[14]

PROPERTY

WILLIAM REYNOLDS sold 5 acres of upland and an acre of marsh meadow in *Duxburrow* to HENRY HOWLAND on 27 July 1640 for 12 bushels Indian corn *as soon as corn is merchantable*.[15] Access to the spring on this property was granted to EXPERIENCE MITCHELL and his heirs on 6 June 1650.

In 1645 HENRY was one of the 54 residents of Duxbury to invest in a share in the land lying to the west of Duxbury around Satucket for a plantation to increase the acreage available to residents – Duxbury New Plantation. This had been in the works since a large section of Duxbury had been taken to create Marshfield as a separate corporation in 1640 and the Court gave its approval on 20 August 1644.[16] Two additional shares, one for a minister and one for a mill, brought the total to 56 and once the plan was approved by the Court, the land was purchased from OUSAMEQUIN, *Sachem of the country of Poconocket* (OUSAMEQUIN was sometimes MASSASOIT in later records) with a deed being signed on 23 March 1649. Duxbury New Plantation was incorporated as the separate town of Bridgewater in June 1656. HENRY and MARY did not live in Bridgewater, in fact, fewer than 20 of the first purchasers settled there.[17] What became of this share has yet to be discovered.

QUAKER

Less than half of the people that headed to the Plymouth colony were religious dissidents but many of those moved on after being subjected to the discrimination practiced by the pilgrims. Others were drawn to the Society of Friends. Initially only those who actually participated in Quaker meetings were persecuted by assessing fines based on the anti-heretic laws. Soon enough new laws were adopted that were not only specific to Quakers – £2 for attending a meeting, but also to anyone who appeared to be providing support to any member of the group – £4 and a whipping (about $400.00 and $800.00 respectively).

HENRY was summoned to appear at the next Court sessions on 22 December 1657 to answer a charge of *holding Quaker meetings* at his house. On 2 March 1658 he was fined 10 shillings for holding such meetings, *contrary to the order of the Court* which indicates there was a Court session where the Court issued that order before this one where he was fined for violating that order. On 7 June 1659 he was on a list to lose his *freemanship* status for being a Quaker *or a manifest encourager of such*. The Court had just stated that Quakers and their supporters are prejudged by the Court to by in contempt of the laws and are grossly scandalous and in the same way that drunkards and liars cannot be freemen, neither can Quakers. HENRY was ordered to appear in Court in August to be *convicted and censured*. On 6 October 1659 the Court disenfranchised HENRY for being *an abettor and entertainer of Quakers*. A complaint was filed in Court by a man claiming that HENRY had *entertained* the complainant's wife while she was at HENRY's house. That accusation plus two more, hosting Quaker meetings and *entertaining a foreign Quaker* contrary to a Court order, were heard on 1 May 1660. He defeated the first charge but was found guilty of the other two and fined £7. The Court fined him £4 for hosting 2 Meetings in October 1660.[18] On that same date, 24 others were fined the same amount: ARTHUR HOWLAND, JOAN SWIFT (wife of WILLIAM), ROBERT HARPER and his wife, JOSEPH ALLEN, JOHN

NEWLAND and his wife, WILLIAM ALLEN, WILLIAM GIFFORD, MATTHEW ALLEN, the wife of HENRY DILLINGHAM, WILLIAM NEWLAND and his wife ROSE, JOHN SOULE, RODOLPHUS ELMES, PETER GAUNT, DOROTHY BUTLER, OBADIAH BUTLER, JOHN JENKINS, RICHARD KERBY SENIOR, RICHARD KERBY JUNIOR, JOHN SMITH of Plymouth and his wife DEBORAH, and LYDIA HICKES of Plymouth for being *att Quakers meetings*.[19]

Throughout this same time frame two couples from Sandwich were being persecuted for similar transgressions. WILLIAM NEWLAND and his wife ROSE HOLLOWAY were both fined for entertaining Quakers and HENRY and WILLIAM were in Court on the same day, each being fined for the same reason. The second couple was JOHN NEWLAND and his wife who were also fined on the same day for similar charges. How, and if, MARY, WILLIAM, and JOHN are related has not yet been researched.[20] The HOWLAND, NEWLAND, SWIFT and ALLEN families are direct ancestors.

HENRY purchased 6 acres of land in Duxbury, 5 of upland and 1 of marsh meadow at the east end of the parcel, from WILLIAM REYNOLDS on or before 27 July 1640 as a *confirmation of the sale* was filed on that date. The Plymouth Colony Deeds, Book 1, p. 99 has a deed *from* HENRY HOWLAND *to* WILLIAM REYNOLDS. His property had a spring as shown in the record filed that grants access to that spring to EXPERIENCE MITCHELL and his heirs on 6 June 1650.

HENRY'S last Will and Testament is dated 28 November 1670; it was proved 8 March 1671. Bequests include:

- *To my son JOSEPH HOWLAND*, he left *all my housing, both dwelling house and barn, with all my lands, both upland and meadow within the township of Duxburrow only during my wife's life she shall have and enjoy the new room to herself for her own use.* Also 2 oxen, 4 heifers, and 1 horse with tackle; a bed *with things belonging thereunto*; *my fowling piece;* and 2 acres of meadowland *at Gurnett's Nose marsh*.
- *To my son, ZOETH HOWLAND, £20* to be paid by son JOHN HOWLAND *out of the houses, land, and cattle.*
- To each of his other children *and their children, each 20p* to be paid in a similar manner.
- To *my daughter SARAH* 2 heifers, 2 steers, and 1 mare *now running at Ponaganset* and 1 *bed and bedding thereunto belonging*.
- To *my daughter ELIZABETH* 1 cow.
- To *my son SAMUELL HOWLAND my old mare … at Ponagansett* and a barrel of cider.
- To daughters MARY and ABIGAIL, 10 shillings each from the proceeds of the sale of a barrel of cider by son JOSEPH.
- To son JOHN he left a barrel of cider.
- His widow MARY received the residue of the estate.

His personal estate was valued at £141.4 (about $33k today) in the inventory completed by SAMUEL NASH, CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH, and JOHN SOULE who signed it on 14 January 1671. Presented to Court his son JOSEPH on 8 March 1671, the livestock was enough to cover all that he granted in his Will plus 10 swine, a colt, 2 more oxen and a small mule. It reflects a rather substantial home in which 5 beds are in the *new* and *middle rooms* while 3 are in *the chambers above* each with pillows and bedding. There are 23 yards of cloth *of their own making*, 20 pounds of feathers, plus *new cloth with silk and buttons* to make him *a new coate;* chests; linens; pewter ware; pots; brass, iron, earthen

and wooden things; a gridiron with fire shovel and tongs, a chafing dish; 2 guns *and an old Rapier* (pointed, narrow-blade sword used in fencing); books (with a value over $100), an old canoe; 10 *barrells of Sider; 15 bushells of Mault 16 bushells of Indian Corne five bushells of wheate and 7 bushells of peases*, and *beife, porke*, and bacon.[21]

The sources for MARY HOWLAND'S last Will and Testament do not agree but it was most likely dated 8 May 1674 and proved on 8 April 1675. She made the following bequests: £1 each to daughters ABIGAIL YOUNG, MARY CUDWORTH, ELIZABETH ALLEN and SARAH DENNIS with the same amount to her son ZOETH HOWLAND. She left her *house at Ponagansett* to her son JOHN HOWLAND with the residue of the estate going to her son JOSEPH HOWLAND.

ARTHUR HOWLAND *(brother of HENRY HOWLAND)*

ARTHUR HOWLAND is first mentioned in the Court records on 2 November 1640 when he is granted 50 acres on the North River plus some meadow *if it be there to be had* after all lots had been laid out and, if not, then *at some other convenyent place*.[22] 1 March 1642 – proposed to be Freeman. He lived in Marshfield where he was eligible to bear arms in 1643; was fined 18p for failing to appear at a public meeting on 18 July 1644. He purchased 150 acres from Edmund Freeman in 1647.[23] On 6 June 1643 JOHN WALKER the *son-in-law* of ARTHUR (meaning stepson but elsewhere there is a son-in-law bearing this name but they can not be the same person) is to appear at next Court and answer questions about *lying with a bitch*.[24] He must have been very young, perhaps just 2, but probably older and it tells us that he was married to a widow with a child. He was apprenticed to ROBERT LATHAM around 1648 most likely. JOHN WALKER died on 15 January 1655 from the 7 years of abuse from his master ROBERT LATHAM. They most likely underestimated his age when *about 14* is given as chronic malnutrition stunts growth and maturation; he was probably 16 or 17. The coroner's jury, of which ARTHUR HOWLAND was a member, reported severe bruising and lacerations all over the body which was malnourished. His back was covered with the stripes of a whip and his fingers and toes were frozen; his heels were lacerated and bloody. Forced to urinate on himself at night as LATHAM would beat him if he moved, LATHAM deliberately shut him outside so that his clothes would freeze to his skin, ripping it when he was forced to work, which included carrying logs so heavy he crumpled under the weight with his back being crushed, to which was added a whipping while pinned under the weight. His skull was cut, bruised and bloody. LATHAM was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to having his hand burned and all personal property forfeited to the government. LATHAM'S wife SUSANNA was arraigned in Court on 6 June but no one would prosecute that charges so the matter was dropped.[25] While it may seem odd to us that a father, even a stepfather as ARTHUR was, would not know or suspect a problem over a 7 year period perhaps, once apprenticed, you would not see your child again.

He was cited for not attending the mandatory religious services on 7 October 1651.[26] ARTHUR refused to pay the October 1660 fine for attending a Quaker Meeting and was committed to jail but not before a £5 fine was levied for resisting arrest. The resistance had occurred on 21 December 1657 when the Constable of Marshfield JOHN PHILLIPS went to ARTHUR'S to try and arrest ROBERT HUCHIN, a Quaker. ARTHUR intercepted the Constable, preventing him from reaching his house until HUCHIN had left. He returned later that day to serve a warrant and escort him to appear as ordered, ARTHUR declined and when PHILLIPS tried to force entry and seize him ARTHUR broke free and threw PHILLIPS out saying if he attempted to break into his home again he would *find either a sword or a gun in the belly of him*. He returned a third time with others to

assist as he saw HUCHIN on the premises and was going to try an arrest him again but JOHN HOWARD, JUNIOR was at the mill where the others met up before heading to ARTHUR'S place. JOHN hustled to ARTHUR'S place and warned him for which he was before the Court on 22 December answering charges.[27] He presented a paper to the Court that was claimed to be *full of abuse* toward the government and was threatened with arrest for contempt but was not punished due to *advanced age and infirmities*.[28] Of course, anything that was not obsequious and obedient was abusive to these kinds of people; perceived and real threats came from the educated segment of society not the illiterate masses that made up the congregation because they did not have the knowledge or faculties needed to form an opinion on their own. He was fined £5 and had to post a bond *for the inveigling of Mistres Elizabeth Prence* and proposing marriage contrary to her parents liking and without their consent. He had *disorderedly and unrighteously endeavored to obtain* her affections. A marginal note says *Released July 3, 1667*. On 2 July 1667 he told the Court he will wholly desist and never apply himself to ELIZABETH for marriage.[29] He married ELIZABETH PRENCE at Marshfield on 9 December 1667.[30] On 3 July 1677 the Court issued Letters of Administration for the estate of SERGEANT JOHN DAMAN of Scituate to his widow MARTHA and to ARTHUR HOWLAND of Marshfield after he provided surety for the £400 bond MARTHA posted. His name appears on a Coroner's jury investigating the death of the child of Anne Batson. Their report mentioned red and black discoloration and swelling of the lower belly and private parts and saw nothing to reveal the cause of death.[31]

On 31 Oct 1682, ARTHUR HOWLAND sat on the jury of the trial of INDIAN SAM charged with raping SARAH FREEMAN by *wickedly abusing her body by laying her down on her back and entering her body with his body*. In ordinary situations he deserves death but considering he was *but an Indian and therefore in an incapacity to know the horribleness of the wickedness of this abominable act* he is to be *whipt at the post and sent out of the country*.[32]

ISSUE

1. ABIGAIL HOWLAND: married JOHN YOUNG on 2 September 1678.
2. MARY HOWLAND: married TIMOTHY WILLIAMSON at Marshfield on 6 June 1653.[33] She may have married JAMES CUDWORTH of Duxbury, Massachusetts per The Howlands in America by WILLIAM HOWLAND (1939).
3. ZOETH HOWLAND: in 1657 he was sentenced to sit in the stocks in Duxbury for entertaining Quakers and made to say *hee would not go to meeting to hear lyes, and that the Divill could preach as good a sermon as the ministers*. This sentence was presented in Court by the testimony of THOMAS DELANO and the brothers SAMUEL and JOHN HUNT when ZOETH gave that as the reason he was not going to the state church. Married December 1656 to ABIGAIL. In 1658 he and his wife ABIGAIL were fined for attending a Meeting.[34] They had nine children including a son on 8 May 1659 named BENJAMIN. They moved to Dartmouth to escape the persecutions they suffered as Quakers in Duxbury. He was slain by Indians during King Philip's War on 28 Match 1676. [see Plymouth Colony Wills 3(2):84 #P267; and http://www.histarch.illinois.edu/plymouth/P267.htm] ABIGAIL married second RICHARD KIRBY on 2 December 1678.
4. SAMUEL HOWLAND: Born at Duxbury, died 1716. He moved to Freetown in 1662, prior to which he was fined 10/- and whipped for carrying grist to his mill on the Sabbath. In the

same year he had the misfortune while out gunning for ducks, to shoot and kill WILLIAM HOWSE, (seems like Mr. HOWSE was the unfortunate one) but at the trial was acquitted from willful murder. His wife's name was MARY and they had nine children.

5. JOHN HOWLAND: thought to have not married because he inherited his mother's house (?)
6. SARAH HOWLAND: married ROBERT DENNIS on 19 November 1672 at the house of JOSHUA COGGESHALL or Portsmouth. Lived at Portsmouth and had 5 children. ROBERT bought 150 acres of land in 3 parcels in Monmouth County from JEDIDIAH and ELIZABETH ALLEN, she being the sister of his wife, on 5 May 1691.[35] SARAH died in Portsmouth, 2 October 1712.[36]
7. **ELIZABETH HOWLAND**: married **JEDIDIAH ALLEN**. Continued in separate file.
8. JOSEPH HOWLAND: Born in Duxbury, died 15 June1692, leaving an estate valued at £500. He married on 4 March 1683, REBECCA, daughter of JOHN HUZZEY, of Hampton, N.H. and had three children. REBECCA then married on 6 March 1695, SAMUEL COLLINS of Lynn, Mass.

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1 Nahum Mitchell. History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater. (Boston, self-published; 1840) p. 380. Available at Archive.org. The other 52 original proprietors were William Bradford, William Merrick, John Bradford, Abraham Pierce, John Rogers, George Partridge, John Starr, Mr. William Collier, Christopher Wadsworth, Edward Hall, Nicholas Robbins, Thomas Hayward, Mr. Ralph Partridge, Nathaniel Willis, John Willis, Thomas Bonney, Mr. Miles Standish, Love Brewster, John Paybody, William Paybody, Francis Sprague, William Bennett, John Ames, Thomas Gannett, William Brett, Edmund Hunt, William Clarke, William Ford, Mr. Constant Southworth, John Cary, Edmund Weston, Samuel Tompkins, Edmund Chandler, Moses Simmons, John Irish, Philip Delano, Arthur Harris, Mr. John Alden, John Fobes, Samuel Nash, Abraham Sampson, George Soule, Experience Mitchell, John Washburn, Henry Sampson, John Brown, John Haward, Francis West, William Tubbs, James Lendall, Samuel Eaton, and Solomon Leonard. Two more shares were added shortly after, to Rev. James Keith, their first minister, and Deacon Samuel Edson.

2 William M. Emery. The Howland Heirs. (New Bedford, MA: E Anthony & Sons; 1919) passim. Available at Archive.org.

3 *Henry Howland 1602 – 1671*, *Mary Newland 1603 – 1674*, Ancestry.com; Linda Spence, *Number 1950. Henry Howland* and *Number 1951. Mary Newland*, Genealogy.com; *Henry Howland*, Pickett Surname Forum.

4 *supra*. Adams, "Of Pilgrims of John and Elizabeth Howland," p. 27.

5 Robert Charles Anderson. The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633. Volume 2 (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society; 1999), pp.1016 – 1019. Most of the details about their Wills, the troubles with the Court and the civic duties were taken from this source.

6 Justin Winsor. A History of the Town of Duxbury, Massachusetts, with Genealogical Registers (Boston, 1849; reprint, Clearfield Company, Baltimore, MD, 1995) p.85. Digital version at Archive.org.

7 Laurence Bradford. Historic Duxbury in Plymouth County, Massachusetts. (Boston: Nathan Sawyer & Son; 1910). p. 16. Digital versions available at Archive.org.

8 Nathanial B. Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Miscellaneous Records, Volume 8, 1633 – 1689 (Boston: William White; 1857) p. 95. Digital version at Archive.org.

9 *supra.* Winsor. History of Duxbury. pp. 92 – 93.

10 *supra.* Winsor. History of Duxbury. p. 17. Nathanial B. Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 1, 1633 – 1640 (New York: AMS Press; 1968 – a reprint of Boston: William White; 1855) pp. 59, 61, 62, 74, 105. Digital version at Archive.org.

11 *supra.* Winsor. History of Duxbury. p. 22. Nathanial B. Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 3, 1651 – 1661 (New York: AMS Press, 1968; reprint of Boston: William White; 1855) p. 100. Digital

version at Archive.org. Nathanial B. Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 4, 1661 – 1668 (New York: AMS Press, 1968; reprint of Boston: William White; 1855) p.181. Digital version at Archive.org.

[12] *supra.* Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth Court Orders. 1:11 – 13, 28, 36, 52, 55 and Court Orders. 3:115.

[13] Nathanial B. Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 2, 1641 – 1651 (Boston: William White; 1855) pp. 157, 160. Digital version at Archive.org.

[14] *supra.* Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth Court Orders. 2:166. Digital version at Archive.org.

[15] David Pulsifer (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Deeds &c 1, Volume 12, 1620 – 1651 (Boston: William White; 1861) p. 60. Digital version at Archive.org. "William Tubs of Plymouth and Duxburrow," The Plymouth Colony Archive Project; http://www.histarch.illinois.edu/plymouth/Tubsnet.htm; last accessed 25 February 2019.

[16] *supra.* Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth Court Orders. 2:76, 88.

[17] *supra*. Mitchell. History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater. pp. 9 – 34.

[18] *supra.* Winsor. History of Duxbury. p. 98. *supra.* Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth Court Orders. 3:129, 167, 176, 186, 201, 224.

[19] "Joan Swift of Sandwich," The Plymouth Colony Archive Project; http://www.histarch.illinois.edu/plymouth/Swiftnet.htm; last accessed 23 February 2019.

[20] "William Newland of Sandwich," The Plymouth Colony Archive Project; http://www.histarch.illinois.edu/plymouth/NEWLAND1.htm; last accessed 19 February 2019.

[21] Plymouth Colony Wills, 3:27; #P187.

[22] *supra.* Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth Court Orders. 1:165.

[23] Lysander Salmon Richards. History of Marshfield. (Plymouth, MA: Memorial Press; 1901) p. 17. Available at Archive.org.

[24] *supra.* Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth Court Orders. 2:57.

[25] *supra.* Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Court Orders. 3: 71 – 73, 82, 143.

[26] *supra.* Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Miscellaneous Records. 8:195 - 196. *supra.* Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth Court Orders. 2:34, 174.

[27] *supra.* Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Court Orders. 3:124 – 126.

[28] *supra.* Winsor. History of Duxbury. pp. 98 – 99. *supra.* Richards. History of Marshfield. pp. 26, 35.

[29] *supra.* Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Court Orders. 4:140, 141, 158.

[30] "The First Settlers of Eastham, Mass," and "Marriages from the early records of Marshfield, Mass.," *New England Historical and Genealogical Record*, 6:234, 348 (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Association; 1852). Available at Archive.org.

[31] Nathanial B. Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 5, 1668 – 1678. (New York: AMS Press, 1968; reprint of Boston: William White; 1856) pp. 236 – 237, 262. Digital version at Archive.org.

[32] Nathanial B. Shurtleff (*ed*).Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 6, 1678 – 1691. (New York: AMS Press, 1968; reprint of Boston: William White; 1856) p. 98. Digital version at Archive.org.

[33] "Marriages from the early records of Marshfield, Mass.," *New England Historical and Genealogical Record*, 6:347 (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Association; 1852). Available at Archive.org.

[34] *supra.* Winsor. History of Duxbury. p. 99. *supra.* Shurtleff (*ed*). Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Court Orders. 3:125 – 126, 129.

[35] Peter Stemmer, *New Jersey Colonial Conveyances: 1660 – 1780*; West Jersey History Project, available at http://www.westjerseyhistory.org/docs/cc/index.shtml.

[36] Otis M. Humphrey, "Descendants of Robert Dennis of Portsmouth, R.I.," *New England Historical and Genealogical Record*, 49:441 – 442 (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Association; 1895). Available at Archive.org.